

May 1999

LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A Precision Temperature Sensors

# National Semiconductor

# LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A Precision Temperature Sensors

## **General Description**

The LM135 series are precision, easily-calibrated, integrated circuit temperature sensors. Operating as a 2-terminal zener, the LM135 has a breakdown voltage directly proportional to absolute temperature at +10 mV/°K. With less than 1 $\Omega$  dynamic impedance the device operates over a current range of 400  $\mu$ A to 5 mA with virtually no change in performance. When calibrated at 25°C the LM135 has typically less than 1°C error over a 100°C temperature range. Unlike other sensors the LM135 has a linear output.

Applications for the LM135 include almost any type of temperature sensing over a  $-55^{\circ}$ C to  $+150^{\circ}$ C temperature range. The low impedance and linear output make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy.

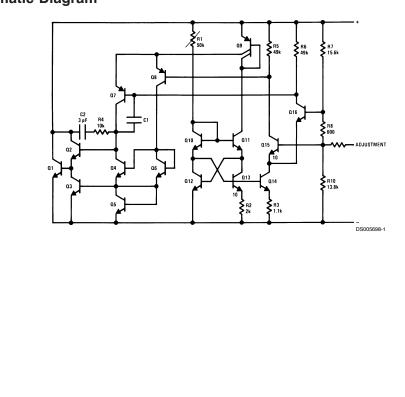
The LM135 operates over a  $-55^{\circ}$ C to  $+150^{\circ}$ C temperature range while the LM235 operates over a  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C

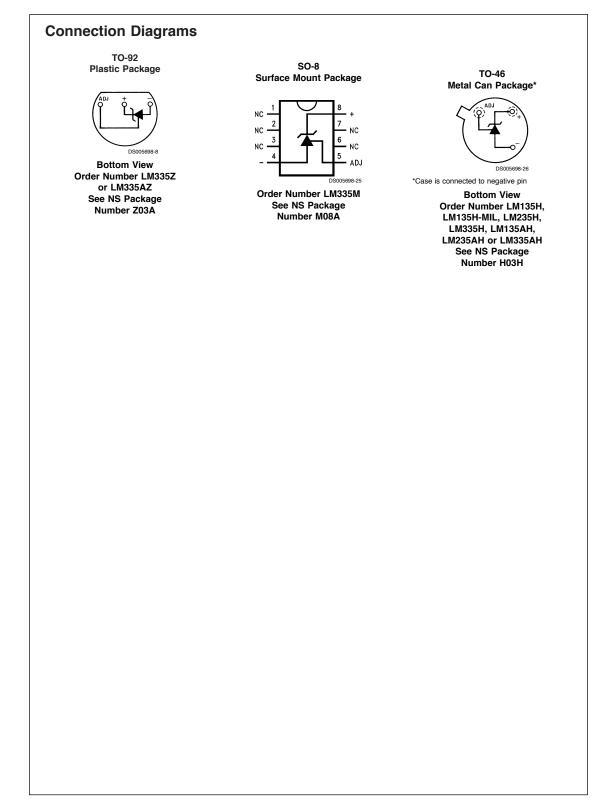
Schematic Diagram

temperature range. The LM335 operates from  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+100^{\circ}$ C. The LM135/LM235/LM335 are available packaged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages while the LM335 is also available in plastic TO-92 packages.

#### Features

- Directly calibrated in <sup>°</sup>Kelvin
- 1°C initial accuracy available
- Operates from 400 µA to 5 mA
- Less than 1Ω dynamic impedance
- Easily calibrated
- Wide operating temperature range
- 200°C overrange
- Low cost





# Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 4)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Specified Operating Temp. Range							
	Continuous	Intermittent (Note 2)					
LM135, LM135A	–55°C to +150°C	150°C to 200°C					
LM235, LM235A	-40°C to +125°C	125°C to 150°C					
LM335, LM335A	-40°C to +100°C	100°C to 125°C					
Lead Temp. (Solde	ering, 10 seconds)						
TO-92 Package		260°C					
TO-46 Package		300°C					
SO-8 Package:		300°C					
Vapor Phase (60 seconds): 21							
Infrared (15 seconds): 220°C							

# Temperature Accuracy (Note 1) LM135/LM235, LM135A/LM235A

Parameter	Conditions	LM135A/LM235A		LM135A/LM235A		LM135/LM235			Units
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	1	
Operating Output Voltage	$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}, I_{\rm R} = 1 {\rm mA}$	2.97	2.98	2.99	2.95	2.98	3.01	V	
Uncalibrated Temperature Error	$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}, I_{\rm R} = 1 {\rm mA}$		0.5	1		1	3	°C	
Uncalibrated Temperature Error	$T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}, I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$		1.3	2.7		2	5	°C	
Temperature Error with 25°C	$T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}, I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$		0.3	1		0.5	1.5	°C	
Calibration									
Calibrated Error at Extended	$T_{C} = T_{MAX}$ (Intermittent)		2			2		°C	
Temperatures									
Non-Linearity	I <sub>R</sub> = 1 mA		0.3	0.5		0.3	1	°C	

# Temperature Accuracy (Note 1) LM335, LM335A

LM335, LM335A								
Parameter	Conditions	LM335A			LM335			Units
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Operating Output Voltage	$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}, I_{\rm R} = 1 {\rm mA}$	2.95	2.98	3.01	2.92	2.98	3.04	V
Uncalibrated Temperature Error	$T_{c} = 25^{\circ}C, I_{R} = 1 \text{ mA}$		1	3		2	6	°C
Uncalibrated Temperature Error	$T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}, I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$		2	5		4	9	°C
Temperature Error with 25°C	$T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}, I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$		0.5	1		1	2	°C
Calibration								
Calibrated Error at Extended	$T_{\rm C} = T_{\rm MAX}$ (Intermittent)		2			2		°C
Temperatures								
Non-Linearity	I <sub>R</sub> = 1 mA		0.3	1.5		0.3	1.5	°C

## Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

Parameter	Conditions	LM135/LM235 LM135A/LM235A			LM335 LM335A			Units
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Operating Output Voltage	400 µA≤I <sub>R</sub> ≤5 mA		2.5	10		3	14	mV
Change with Current	At Constant Temperature							
Dynamic Impedance	I <sub>R</sub> =1 mA		0.5			0.6		Ω
Output Voltage Temperature			+10			+10		mV/°C
Coefficient								
Time Constant	Still Air		80			80		sec
	100 ft/Min Air		10			10		sec
	Stirred Oil		1			1		sec
Time Stability	T <sub>c</sub> =125°C		0.2			0.2		°C/khr

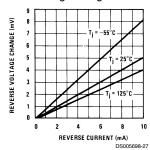
# Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (Continued)

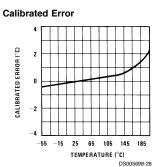
Note 1: Accuracy measurements are made in a well-stirred oil bath. For other conditions, self heating must be considered. Note 2: Continuous operation at these temperatures for 10,000 hours for H package and 5,000 hours for Z package may decrease life expectancy of the device. Note 3:

Thermal Resistance	TO-92	TO-46	SO-8					
$\theta_{JA}$ (junction to ambient)	202°C/W	400°C/W	165°C/W					
$\theta_{\text{JC}}$ (junction to case)	170°C/W	N/A	N/A					
Note 4: Refer to RETS135H for military specifications.								

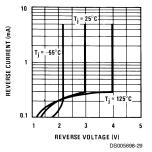
## **Typical Performance Characteristics**

#### Reverse Voltage Change

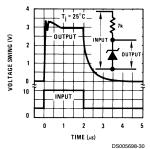




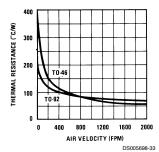
**Reverse Characteristics** 

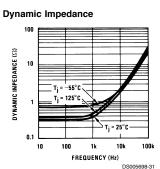


Response Time

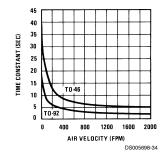


#### Thermal Resistance Junction to Air

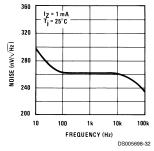




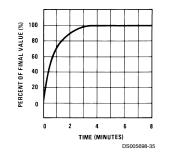
#### **Thermal Time Constant**







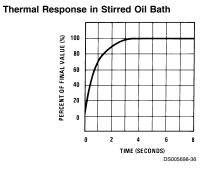
#### Thermal Response in Still Air



www.national.com

4

### Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



## **Application Hints**

#### **CALIBRATING THE LM135**

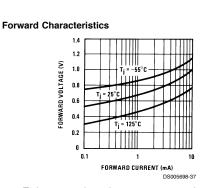
Included on the LM135 chip is an easy method of calibrating the device for higher accuracies. A pot connected across the LM135 with the arm tied to the adjustment terminal allows a 1-point calibration of the sensor that corrects for inaccuracy over the full temperature range.

This single point calibration works because the output of the LM135 is proportional to absolute temperature with the extrapolated output of sensor going to 0V output at 0°K (–273.15°C). Errors in output voltage versus temperature are only slope (or scale factor) errors so a slope calibration at one temperature corrects at all temperatures.

The output of the device (calibrated or uncalibrated) can be expressed as:

$$V_{OUTT} = V_{OUTT_0} \times \frac{T}{T_0}$$

where T is the unknown temperature and  $T_{\rm o}$  is a reference temperature, both expressed in degrees Kelvin. By calibrating the output to read correctly at one temperature the output at all temperatures is correct. Nominally the output is calibrated at 10 mV/K.

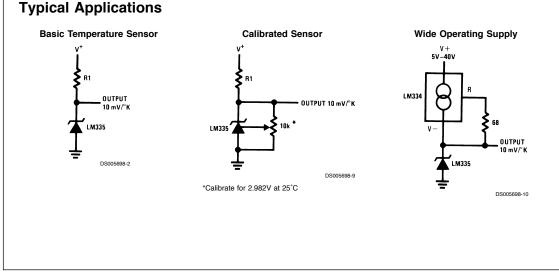


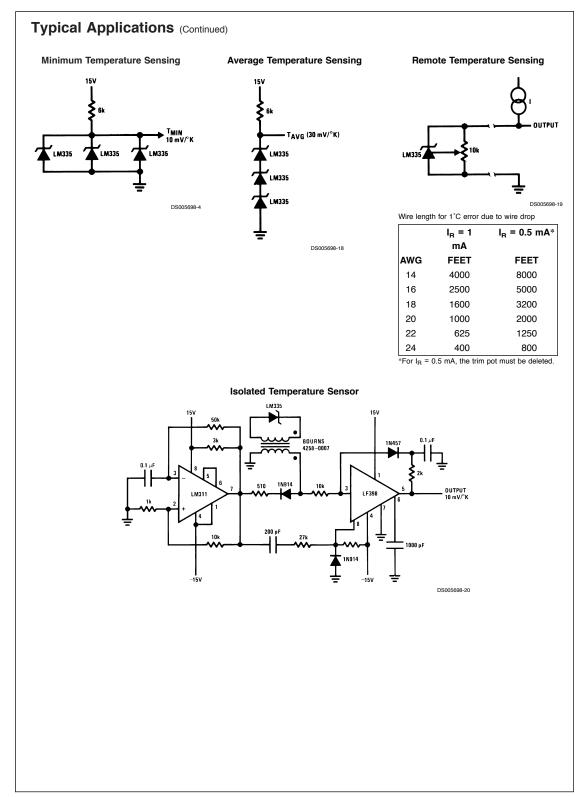
To insure good sensing accuracy several precautions must be taken. Like any temperature sensing device, self heating can reduce accuracy. The LM135 should be operated at the lowest current suitable for the application. Sufficient current, of course, must be available to drive both the sensor and the calibration pot at the maximum operating temperature as well as any external loads.

If the sensor is used in an ambient where the thermal resistance is constant, self heating errors can be calibrated out. This is possible if the device is run with a temperature stable current. Heating will then be proportional to zener voltage and therefore temperature. This makes the self heating error proportional to absolute temperature the same as scale factor errors.

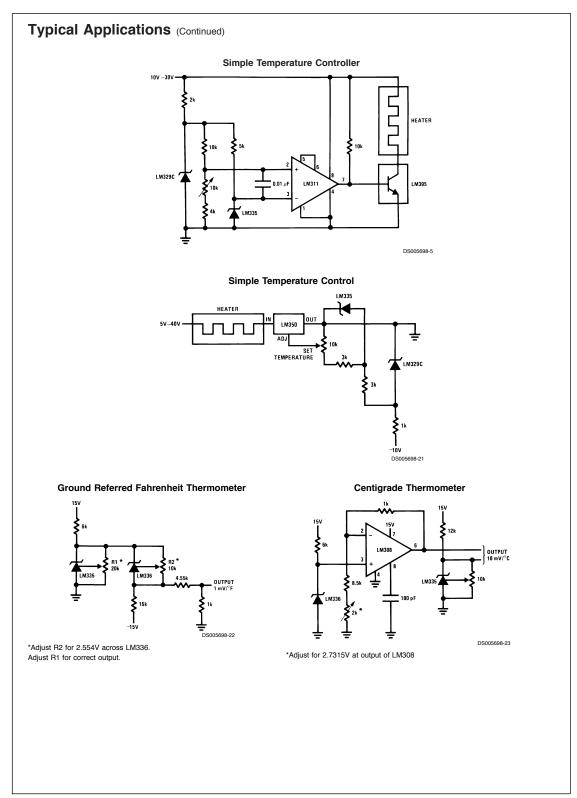
#### WATERPROOFING SENSORS

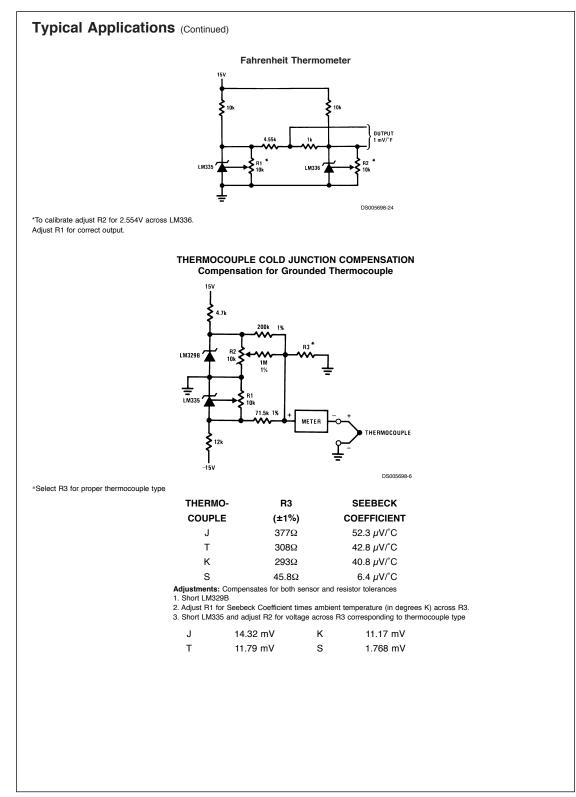
Meltable inner core heat shrinkable tubing such as manufactured by Raychem can be used to make low-cost waterproof sensors. The LM335 is inserted into the tubing about  $\frac{1}{2^{"}}$  from the end and the tubing heated above the melting point of the core. The unfilled  $\frac{1}{2^{"}}$  end melts and provides a seal over the device.

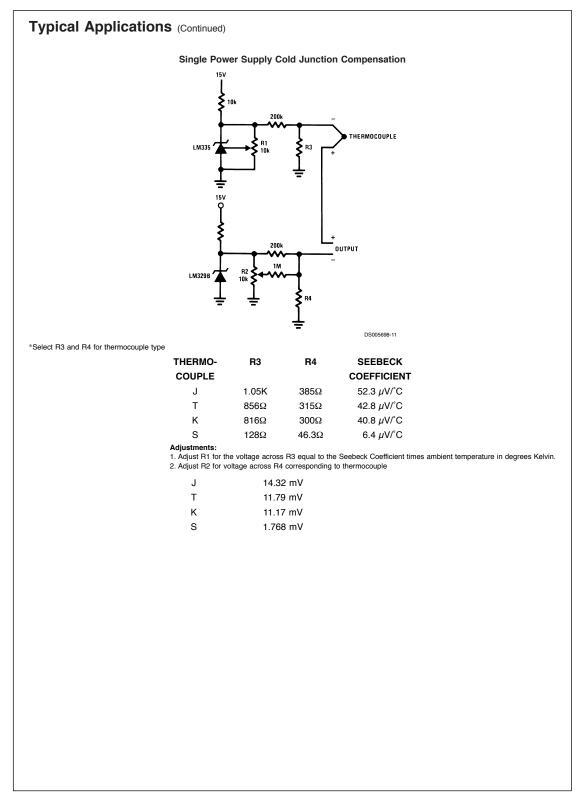


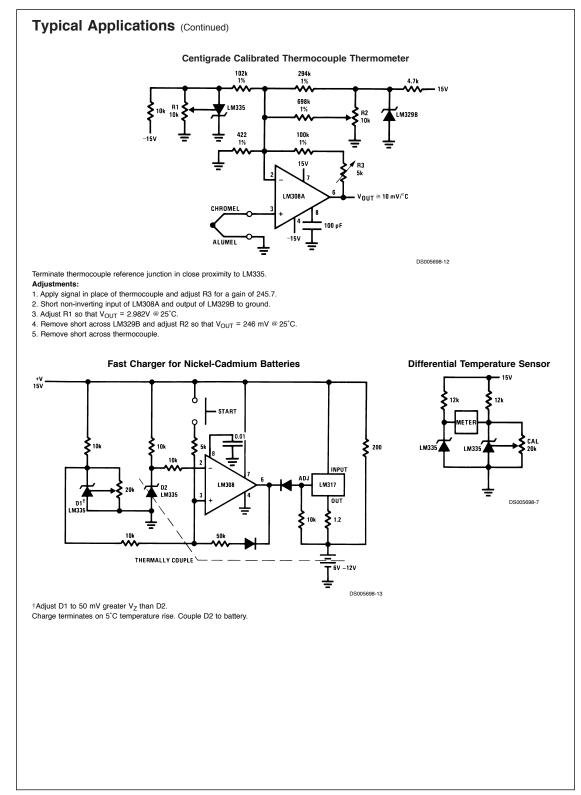


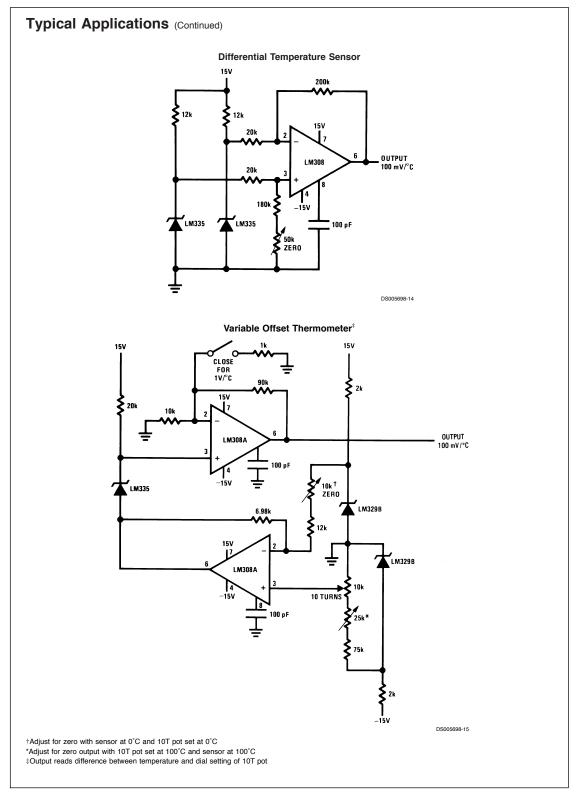
6

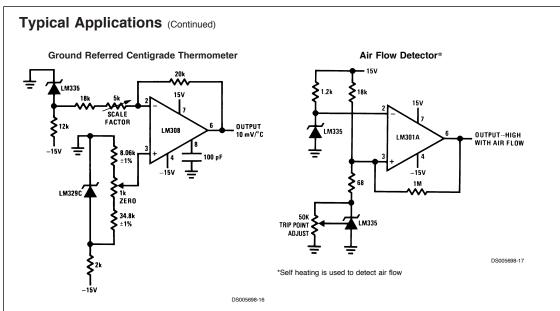










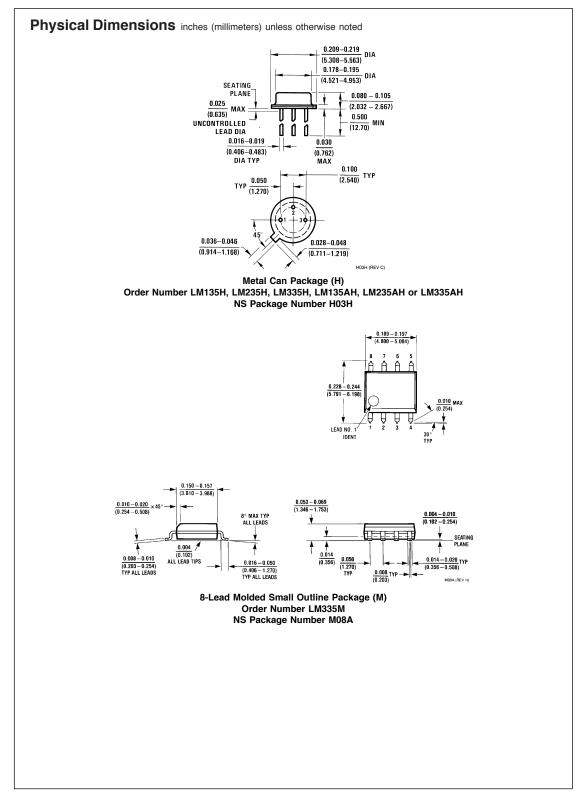


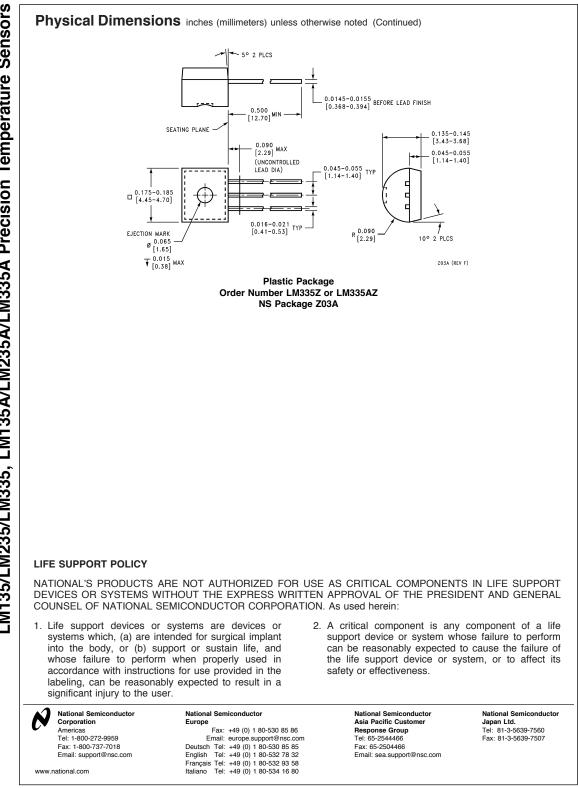
### **Definition of Terms**

**Operating Output Voltage:** The voltage appearing across the positive and negative terminals of the device at specified conditions of operating temperature and current.

**Uncalibrated Temperature Error:** The error between the operating output voltage at 10 mV/°K and case temperature at specified conditions of current and case temperature.

Calibrated Temperature Error: The error between operating output voltage and case temperature at  $10 \text{ mV}^{\circ}\text{K}$  over a temperature range at a specified operating current with the  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  error adjusted to zero.





National does not assume any responsibility for use of any circuitry described, no circuit patent licenses are implied and National reserves the right at any time without notice to change said circuitry and specifications.